

VOLUME XL.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN. SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896.

NUMBER 111

BRYAN AND WATSON,
SAY THE POPULISTS
THEIR TICKET DIFFERENT
FROM DEMOCRACY'S.

Few Delegates In the Wind-And-Whiskers Convention Care to Fight Against the Boy Orator of the Plate—How the Endorsement Came.

Populist Convention Hall, St. Louis, July 25.—About half of the delegates were in their seats at 9:30 o'clock. The convention was called to order at 10, and General Weaver made an earnest and eloquent appeal for the nomination, not the endorsement, of Bryan. When he concluded, there was great cheering, delegates all jumping to their feet, and banners bearing the words, "A crown of thorns," being



W. J. BRYAN.

carried around the convention hall. Banners of many different kinds were waved.

On the roll of states, Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida and Idaho seconded Bryan. Taubeneck, in behalf of the Illinois delegation, seconded the nomination of Bryan. Iowa and Louisiana seconded Bryan. Kentucky surrendered her time to the Tennessee delegation who seconded Bryan.

The Maine delegates were divided; part nominated S. F. Norton, of Illinois, the rest of the delegation seconded Bryan.

Donnelly of Minnesota, seconded Bryan.

Michigan seconded Bryan. Livingston nominated General Coxey. Montana and Nebraska seconded Bryan. Missouri delegates announced that they would support Bryan if he accepted the platform of the populists.

North Carolina, Nevada, New Jersey and the majority of the New York delegation seconded Bryan as did Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Tennessee. Utah and Vermont seconded Bryan. West Virginia divided, seconding Bryan and Norton.

The district of Columbia seconded Bryan.

Texas still firm in the "middle of the road." The delegation seconded Norton, but agreed to support Bryan if on the populist platform. Oklahoma and Indian Territory seconded Bryan.

Bryan's nomination was accomplished by the convention at 3:55 o'clock.

The platform is substantially the same as published yesterday, with the following additions:

We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

We favor just pensions for our disabled soldiers.

Believing that the elective franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the people's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as un-republican and undemocratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign

upon which the present presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

General J. S. Coxey read the first minority report. Mr. Kirby of Texas tried in vain to make the delegates listen to his minority report. He kept at it half an hour before he gave up the chair, and then turned his minority report over to the mercies of Chairman Allen. An assistant secretary tried to read it, but the delegates would not listen. Finally Chairman Allen himself took the report in hand and began to read. The convention became quiet. There was no demonstration at that portion of the platform which declared for a straight populist ticket.

A delegate from New Hampshire moved that the resolutions read by General Weaver be adopted. Delegate Valette of Rhode Island announced that he could never swallow the tariff plank in any of the resolutions. He did not believe in protection, he said, and to prove this point he handed Chairman Allen a platform which he had written himself and which he said he hoped the convention would adopt. One of the secretaries started in to read the resolutions presented by Mr. Valette. He had finished about ten of the closely-written pages, when Chairman Allen gave the Rhode Island man a shock by announcing that a motion had been made and carried that the Valette resolutions be referred to the committee on resolutions. Mr. Valette protested vehemently, but got no satisfaction.

Several attempts were made at adjournment. The convention had been in session since 10 o'clock, and it was then nearly 5. The Texans said they were hungry, and also that they wanted a chance to have "one more consultation." Finally Henry Lloyd of Chicago moved that the convention proceed to nominate a vice-president in accordance with the rules adopted by the convention. Mr. Bowman had been recognized for the purpose of making a nominating speech, when "Cyclone" Davis secured the convention's attention. He moved to adjourn until 6 o'clock in the evening, and, although the vote was close, Chairman Allen did not hesitate to declare it carried. The delegates hurried out of the convention hall for something to eat.

Judge Pollock of Missouri, a delegate to the silver convention, opened the proceedings of the evening session. He was introduced by Chairman Allen as a delegated minister from the silver convention, who had been sent over to read to the populists the platform adopted by the silver convention.

A motion was put and carried, which set the nominating machinery moving in the ordinary manner, and G. P. Bowman of Alabama took the platform to place Harris Skinner, congressman from North Carolina, who in 1882 was elected on a populistic fusion ticket.

Congressman Howard of Alabama placed in nomination Thomas E. Watson of Georgia. When Arkansas was reached J. R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor, seconded the nomination of Watson in behalf of Arkansas. Ashbury Johnson of California also seconded Watson.

Colorado was called and "Tom" Patterson said that Colorado yielded to New York, and Lafe Pence walked to the platform. He wasted no time, but abruptly declared that he was there to place Arthur Sewall of Maine in nomination. His speech was in the nature of an argument, in which he tried to show that the convention should nominate Sewall for the good of the people's party. He argued that the populists would have to nominate Bryan's running mate to save the party.

Azmon Morphy of Georgia was the next speaker. He seconded the nomination of "Tom" Watson. He ended by asking the convention to give the south and Bryan and Watson, and the democrats would take down Sewall. When Illinois was called the chairman asked to have the state passed temporarily. Delegate Stockton of Indiana seconded the nomination of Watson in behalf of the Indiana delegation.

"Calamity" Weller of Iowa placed Frank E. Burkett of Mississippi in nomination for vice-president, making the third southern man to be placed in nomination. W. H. Calhoun of Iowa said that Weller represented a small minority of the Iowa delegation, and had no right to say that he represented the Iowa men. Iowa had no candidate to offer and none to second, said Mr. Calhoun, and the Watson men cheered him.

Col. Harris of Kansas seconded the nomination of Sewall. Frank Doster of Kansas, on behalf of a minority of the Kansas delegation dissented from remarks made by Col. Harris, and seconded the nomination of "the often elected and often defrauded Tom Watson of Georgia."

Capt. Barnum of Tennessee placed A. M. Mimms of Memphis, Tenn., in nomination for vice-president. G. M. Miller of Illinois said that Illinois' first choice was Dr. H. S. Taylor of Chicago, but under the circumstances Illinois, acting after calm deliberation and not carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, felt that the good of the people's party required the convention to nominate A. M. Mimms of Tennessee. Louisiana seconded the nomination of Watson. L. C. Bateman, populist candidate for governor of Maine, protested against the nomination of Arthur Sewall, and after twenty minutes of flowery oratory named Mann Page of Virginia. R. B. Taylor seconded Watson on behalf of Michigan. S. D. Watson, a colored delegate from Georgia, urged the convention to stand by the colored men of the

south and nominate Watson. Frank M. Fogg of Michigan said the Michigan delegation was badly divided, and as some of them wanted Sewall he was there to second the nomination.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota eloquently seconded Watson's nomination in behalf of his state. He expressed the hope that Watson's nomination would be made unanimous. Thomas E. Gore, the blind orator of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Mr. Burkitt in a well-worded speech. When Missouri was called, a delegate arose to say that Missouri was content to have known that she was "fornist the man from Maine."

Mr. Donovan of Montana seconded Sewall. Mr. Reaves of Montana repudiated Mr. Donovan's indorsement of Sewall. He seconded Burkitt's nomination. George Abbott of Nebraska made a humorous speech seconding Watson. Mr. Rogers of California spoke for Nevada, seconding Skinner's nomination.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Darrow of Illinois moved that the seconding speeches be limited to two minutes for each candidate. The motion was declared out of order. Arthur R. Henry of North Carolina took a firm position against Sewall, but the convention was so impatient that he did not have an opportunity to announce his preference, if he had one. The demonstrations on the part of the audience had by this time become so pronounced that it was next to impossible to hear either the names of the speakers as announced by the chair or to catch a word of what they said.

When New York was reached Mr. Pence on behalf of that state yielded his time to Colorado. As "Tom" Patterson, who has been one of the most earnest and active of Bryan's managers, arose on his chair the convention held its breath. Mr. Patterson, on behalf of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Sewall. Mr. Patterson then yielded the balance of his five minutes to Senator Stewart of Nevada. The venerable patriarchal senator came forward to the front of the platform and in pathetic tones made his appeal for the cause of silver, in which the best years of his life had been enlisted.

Senator Butler of North Carolina said that North Carolina had a candidate for vice-president, and Delegate Guthrie of that state would speak in behalf of Skinner. Mr. Guthrie said North Carolina was ready to take the "boy orator of the Plate," and a weak cheer rose from the convention, but a boisterous one came from the gallery.

John Sykes of Tiffin, Ohio, seconded the nomination of Thomas Watson in a long speech. A delegate from Oregon also seconded the nomination of the Georgian, as did the spokesman for the Rhode Island delegation.

Delegate Taylor of Kentucky seconded the nomination of J. L. Mimms. Mr. Foote, from Texas, surprised the convention by seconding the nomination of Frank Burkitt. J. B. Fields of Virginia, who was General Weaver's running mate four years ago, seconded the nomination of Mann Page of Virginia.

Mr. Waicher of Washington seconded the nomination of Thomas Watson with a speech. West Virginia also seconded Watson, as did Wyoming and Arizona. New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian territory failed to respond to the roll call.

Then "Cyclone" Davis took the platform. He seconded the nomination of Thomas E. Watson of Georgia.

The Rev. Mr. Kent of the District of Columbia seconded Sewall's nomination. His speech was arranged as the strong closing card of the Sewall men. He made a strong speech, but the delegations were restless.

General Weaver wanted the convention to adjourn after taking one ballot, but the delegates refused to listen to him, and the chairman ordered the secretary to call the roll just as the clock hands pointed to 12 o'clock midnight.

The roll call seemed to excite little interest, for there were no cheers. Before the vote was announced Mr. Burkett came to the platform and withdrew his name, at the same time asking those who had voted for him to vote as they desired. Then Candidate Mimms withdrew in favor of Watson. Texas then changed its vote for Watson, and Tennessee followed. North Carolina also changed. Before the vote was announced the rules were suspended and Watson's nomination was declared unanimous. At that second the lights went out, and the "middle-of-the-road" men made a demonstration in the dark. This was 12:30 o'clock a. m. The chairman for some time vainly endeavored to bring the convention to order, but at length quiet and the lights came together.

Some one called the chairman's attention to the clock, and he hastily announced that Watson was unanimously nominated for vice-president by the populist convention at 16 minutes to 1 o'clock. This coincidence started another uproar. General Weaver moved to adjourn until 10 o'clock, but Congressman Howard of Alabama moved to make it 9 o'clock, and the convention adjourned. Watson had 664 votes when the band wagon began moving. Sewall had 319 votes.

Minister Baker Coming Home.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 25.—United States Minister Levis Baker has left here for a visit to his family in the United States and to Washington, traveling by way of San Francisco. John F. Baker, secretary of the legation, is charge d'affaires during the absence of the minister.

FOUR blacks with the horses.

BRYAN AT ODDS WITH POOPS.

He Cannot Accept a Nomination Save On The Democratic Platform.
St. Louis, July 25—Chairman Allen has received a telegram from Bryan, stating that as he was nominated by democrats on the democratic platform, he could only accept the nomination of the populists on the democratic platform. Bryan's official vote was 1,042; Norton, 321.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Reasons Why It Should Be Built—Canada's Progress.

Siberia is a Russian Canada, larger and more populous, and, like Canada, it has a great future, says the Fortnightly Review. It is very rich in gold, while there are whole hills of graphite (black lead) and lapis lazuli; coal can be picked up on the very road near Nerchinsk, there is silver in the same district and there are rich mines of iron near Nikolaevsk, Siberia, like Canada, is rich in fish. On the Amur river I was told that 200,000 puds of the kita fish have been caught within a few weeks in August, when the fish ascend the rivers, the pud (pood) being forty pounds, that means 8,000,000 pounds of fish. In the Khabarovka museum is a stuffed kaluga fish, weighing thirty puds, or 1,200 pounds, caught in the Amur.

The Russians have been struck by the fact that the prosperity of Canada and its productive activity have grown and continue to grow, with a rapidity which appears to us (Russians) miraculous, and by us inimitable, just from the date of the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean." (I quote from an official report in Rusian.) In 1889 they deputed two engineers to observe the Canadian line and its conditions and results. Attention in Russia was drawn to the facts that Canada, a country then of 4,000,000 people, had, by its own resources, without any pecuniary help from outside, connected the two oceans by an iron road 4,500 versts (3,000 miles) long, over very difficult and expensive ground for building, in the short time of four years; that the rate of population of Canada, 3,600,000 in 1871, and only increased to 4,300,000 in 1881, reached 5,000,000 a year or two after the first through train passed Winnipeg in 1886; that the quantity of grain carried in Canada had increased from 303,571 tons in 1886 to 500,000 tons in 1888; that in places without population there had arisen seven new towns, such as Vancouver, founded only in 1886, and holding 9,000 inhabitants in 1891. It was made known to Russia that "compared with those of the Canadian railway the technical conditions of the building of the Siberian railway were incomparably more favorable, and that the cost of the latter should not be even 65 per cent of the cost of the Canadian Pacific."

KILLING A GREAT BUFFALO.

Mr. William Astor Chanler, in his book, "Through Jungle and Desert," soon to be published, gives the following incident regarding the killing of a buffalo in Africa: "One morning, after I had been some days at Ngiri, I set out with twenty men to procure meat for the camp. The sun had not yet risen, and I was pursuing my way close to the belt of red which surrounds the swamp when I saw in the dim light a black object standing close to the reeds. My men said it was a hippo, but as I drew nearer I could distinguish the outlines of a gigantic buffalo, broadside on and facing from the swamp. When I got within what I afterwards found by pacing it off to be 103 paces, I raised my .577 to my shoulder, and, taking careful aim at the brute's shoulder, fired. When the smoke cleared away there was nothing in sight. Knowing the danger of approaching these animals when wounded, I waited until the sun rose, and then cautiously approached the spot. The early rays of the sun witnessed the last breathings of one of the biggest buffaloes ever shot in Africa. Its head is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, and, according to the measurement made by Mr. Rowland Ward, Picadilly, London, it ranks among the first five heads ever set up by him."

Hoke Smith Said to Have Resigned.

Washington, July 25.—It is reported that Hoke Smith has placed his resignation in the hands of the president. He is secretary of the interior. Mr. Smith has lately declared his intention of supporting the nominees of the Chicago convention, and it is understood this is the cause of his resigning.

To Settle Wage Scale.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 25.—A conference between the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the rolling mill operators west of Pittsburgh will be held in this city to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is the belief that an agreement will be reached by which the scale will be signed with a puddling rate of \$4.50. If the manufacturers will agree to pay \$4.50 for puddling all the mills in the Mahoning Valley will resume operations August 1.

The Ex-Pensive Mood.

Smith—"You are in a rather pensive mood to-night, Jones." Jones—"Yes;

I just got a bill for the diamond pin

my wife presented me for my birthday

and I am wondering where the penses

are to come from to settle it."

FOUR blacks with the horses.

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THE OVERFLOW OF LOCAL NEWS.

**LETTERS GO ASTRAY
AND PEOPLE "KICK"**

SOMETHING WRONG IN RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Missives Sent From Janesville Fail to Reach the Person To Whom They Are Directed—Trouble Is All South of this City—Arrests At Chicago.

Local postal authorities are inclined to think that some of Uncle Sam's servants in the railway mail service, should spend more of their time in Sunday school.

Letters sometimes do not reach their destinations, and then the Bower City office is called upon for an explanation by the sender.

The trouble all occurs somewhere south of this city. The complaints made, of late, indicate that something is wrong with the railway service. Several arrests have been made in Chicago of late, and the local officials thought that some of them might have a hearing on the case. However, it is said that no good has been accomplished so far, and that the "leak" has not yet been located. As complaints have been made to the secret service, it is expected that something will drop pretty soon, and then the trouble will cease, as dishonesty cannot be practiced very long before the guilty party is brought to book.

PRICES IN JANESEVILLE MARKETS

Quotations On Grain and Produce as Reported For the Gazette.

The following figures show the range of prices in the local market.

Flour—Choice Patent, 95¢ to \$1.00 per sack low grades, 75¢ and 90¢.

WHEAT—F 1 into best quality 50¢ to 60¢.

BRAIN—At 28¢ 30¢ per 100 lbs.

BARLEY—At 18¢ @ 22¢ according to quality.

CORN—Shelled per 80 lb 22¢ 23¢; ear 75 lbs, 22¢ 23¢.

OATS—New, White at 13¢ old, 14¢ 15¢

MEAL—500 per 100 lbs. Boiled \$1.00.

BRAN—50¢ to 60¢ per 100 lbs; \$8.00 per ton.

MIDDLING—50¢ per 100 lbs, \$9.00 per ton.

FEED—50¢ @ 60¢ per 100 lbs; \$10.00 per ton.

GRASS SEED—\$3.75 @ \$4.25 per bushel.

TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.05 @ \$1.20 per bushel.

POTATOES—25¢ @ 30¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—11¢ @ 12¢.

Eggs—8¢ @ 8¢ per dozen.

HAY—Per ton, \$6.00 @ \$7.00.

STRAW—\$1.50 @ \$2.00 per ton.

LIVE STOCK—HORSES—\$2.50 @ \$2.90 per 100 lbs.

CATTLE—\$1.50 @ \$2.50.

HIDES—Green, 3¢ @ 4¢; dry, 5¢ @ 6¢.

WOOL—11¢ @ 13¢ for washed; 7¢ @ 10¢ for un washed.

PELTS—Range at 20¢ @ 50¢ each.

BEANS—75¢ @ \$1 per bushel.

Only One Way to Get Volunteers

There had been a lack of men joining the ranks, and the colonel was visiting a recruiting station, inspecting the workings of his recruiting sergeants. Suddenly a terrific noise of shouting and shuffling of feet came through the open window. Now it came from the stairway, intermingled with sundry loud bumps and knocks, and the door burst open, showing a red-faced, perspiring little sergeant pushing, hauling and tugging at a big country lad. The latter was doing his best to escape the firm grip of the soldier. "Halt!" cried the colonel. "How is this, sir?" he said to the sergeant. "Is this the way you secure recruits—is this, sir?" he said to the sergeant looked up and down, then at the colonel, and blurted out: "Sure, sir, the only way to get them volunteers is by force, sir."

God's Sunshine.

Here on this troubled globe it is decreed that the gloom of night shall cover us as often as the hopeful day; but yonder on the everlasting heights of glory the sun never sets, and the silver peaks stand always bathed in the ineffable sheen from the throne of love.—Rev. Frank Crane.

2,000 pair of Hermsdorf 50 cent hose for 33 cents tomorrow but no chromo. Bort, Bailey & Co.

FORTY YEARS

OF SUFFERING FROM PILES.

Remarkable Cure of Popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio.

People who suffer from that annoying and obstinate disease will be gratified to learn that science has discovered a safe, convenient and simple cure for every form of piles, as the experience of the popular Major Dean, of Columbus, Ohio, amply testifies. The Major says: I would like to add my name to the thousands who have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure. I know from experience that it is the only remedy on earth that will effectually cure piles; plenty of remedies give relief for a time, but as for a lasting cure I had tried all the salves, lotions, etc., without success. Six boxes of the Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed all traces of a case of piles of forty years standing.

You may rest assured that the Pyramid Pile Cure has no stancher advocate than myself.

I feel that it is my duty to allow you to use my name in any way you may see fit, in order that other sufferers may thus be directed to what I feel certain will be a speedy relief and cure.

The Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and a permanent cure in all kinds of blind, bleeding, itching piles.

It is absolutely free from opiates, cocaine and similar poisons, so common in pile cures.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by drugists at 50 cents and \$1.00.

A book on cause and cure of Piles will be sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

CAUCUS CALLS ARE ISSUED

First Ward.

The republican electors of the First ward of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, will hold a caucus at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, July 28, 1896, in the West Side engine house to elect seven delegates to each of the republican conventions, for which published notice has been given, to wit: the county convention to be held July 30, 1896, and the district convention of the First Assembly district, to be held July 31, 1896, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the caucus.

W. W. PORTER,
G. H. DAVEY,
I. A. WHIFFEN,
Ward Committee.

Second Ward.

The republican electors of the Second ward of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, will hold a caucus at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, July 28, 1896, in the East Side engine house, in said city, to select five delegates to each of the republican conventions, for which published notice has been given, to wit, the county convention to be held July 30, 1896, and the district convention of the First Assembly district, to be held July 31, 1896, to choose one member of the county committee, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the caucus.

L. HOLDEN PARKER, Ch'm,
A. P. COLBY,
A. H. KRUCKMAN,
W. W. CHADWICK,
A. O. CHAMBERLIN,
W. G. DEARTHICK,
First Congressional District Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

Janesville, Wis., July 2, 1896. There being no assembly district committee in the First Assembly District of Rock county authorized to call a convention, the undersigned, Theo. W. Goldin, has been designated and appointed by the chairman of the state central committee to issue said call.

In accordance with which appointment and designation, the republican electors of said assembly district, the republican electors of said assembly district, are hereby notified that an assembly district convention will be held at the courthouse in the city of Janesville in said district, at two o'clock p. m., on the 31st day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing six delegates to attend the assembly district convention to be held Friday, July 31, 1896, to nominate delegates to the republican state convention, and for the further purpose of selecting a member of the republican county committee from said ward. By order of the ward committee.

WILLIAM G. WHEELER,
Chairman.
Fourth Ward.

The republican electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, will hold a caucus at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, July 28, 1896, in the council chamber in the city hall, in said city, to select five delegates to each of the republican conventions, for which published notice has been given, to wit, the county convention to be held July 30, 1896, and the district convention of the First Assembly district, to be held July 31, 1896, to choose one member of the county committee, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the caucus.

JOHN M. WHITEHEAD,
Chairman.

Fifth Ward.

The republican electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wis., will hold a caucus at 7:30 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, July 29, 1896, in the polling booth of said ward, to select three delegates to each of the republican conventions, for which published notice has been given, to wit: The county convention to be held July 30, 1896, and the district convention of the First Assembly district, to be held July 31, 1896, and to elect one member of the county committee for said county and to transact any other business that may properly come before the caucus.

By order of the ward committee, Janesville, Wis.
W. T. VANKIRK, Chairman.
Dated Janesville, July 7, 1896.

For Ocean Steamship Tickets

Via the Beaver Line from Montreal—Quebec to Liverpool, or via any steamship line crossing the Atlantic, at lowest rates for first cabin, second cabin and steerage, both outward and prepaid, apply to P. L. Hinrichs, agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., at Janesville, Wis., or address C. F. Wenham, Gen'l Steamship Agent, 48 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

AUSTIN ON WALT WHITMAN.

English Laureate Once Dubbed Him "The Gulf of the Mississippi."

A quarter of a century ago the new poet laureate of Great Britain wrote a book of essays called "The Poetry of the Period," writes W. S. Kennedy in The Conservator. I remembered reading in it a scurrilous, sneering chapter ("The Poetry of the Future") on Walt Whitman, and recently looked it up. This fine dandy has the insolence to dub our bard "the gulf of the Mississippi" on the analogy of "The Swan of Avon." He picks out the poorest parts of Whitman, the prosaic woof, much of it later discarded by the poet, and so gives a false impression of his subject.

Austin is a formalist, a man of clothes and externals, rubrics and rituals and baboon genealogies and night-gown posings. He affirms that "Whitman's poems swarm with pages upon pages of whose horrible and inefable nastiness his readers cannot possibly form any conception." "What is the use," cries the present poet laureate, in referring to his brother poet of America, "of proving the self-evident, that all of which Mr. Walt Whitman writes is stark, staring nonsense, both in substance and form equally?" His grotesque, ungrammatical and repulsive rhapsodies can be fitly compared only to the painful ravings of maniacs' dens.

"As Mr. Rosetti reminds us, it has been said of Mr. Whitman by one of his warmest admirers, 'He is democracy.' I really think he is in his compositions, at least; being, like it, ignorant, sanguine, noisy, coarse and chaotic! Democracy may be, and I fear is, our proximate future; and it will, as a matter of course, bring its poetry along with it. The prospect is not an agreeable one."

Second District Superintendent Convention.

A republican convention will be held at the courthouse in the city of Janesville, on Wednesday, July 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for county superintendent for the First Superintendent of schools, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The different towns and cities will be entitled to delegates as follows: Avon, 2; Center, 3; Fulton, 4; Janesville, 2; Magnolia, 3; Newark, 4; Plymouth, 3; Porter, 2; Spring Valley, 4; Union, 3; city of Edgerton, 4; and city of Evansville, 6. By order of committee,

H. C. TAYLOR,
P. C. WILDER,
H. DUTTON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Two boilers suitable for factory work. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT—Building or separate rooms on Milwaukee street, Whitehouse, Matheson & Smith, Attorneys, Room 3, Jackman block.

FOR SALE—A family boat. Will carry six persons. Just right for camping party. A boat built by special order, by L. C. Mead, 308 Ravine street.

WANTED.

WANTED Good girl to take care of baby and help some with housework. Mrs. B. Dearborn, 211 South Bluff street.

SALES MAN WANTED—In every district; new season; salary free; salary or commission with expenses from start. Luke Bros. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—5,000 agents for Russell's author "Lives of McKinley and Hobart," 320 pages elegantly illustrated. Price only \$1. The best and cheapest, and outsells all others: 50 per cent to agents, and freight paid. Books now ready. Send time by sending 50 cents in stamps for an outfit at once. Address: A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED rooms with or without table board. 8 North High street.

FOR RENT—House, corner South Main and Carrington streets, also house, Home Park avenue. A. P. Burnham or John Whitehead.

The various towns and villages in the district will be entitled to the same number of delegates as at the county and other conventions.

R. W. CHEEVER,
E. H. SMITH,
E. D. COON.

We don't want your business unless we can make money for you.

Look at This for a Cut!

In order to clean out all summer stock we make the following prices:

Men's Chocolate, drawn out toe—Bannister's.....	\$5.00 now... \$3.75
Men's Ox Blood, needle toe.....	4.50 now... 3.50
Men's Tans, with drawn out toe.....	4.50 now... 3.25
Men's Ox Blood, needle toe, hand sewed.....	4.00 now... 3.00
Men's Tans, with drawn out toe.....	3.50 now... 2.50
Ladies' Tans, in Lace—Foster's.....	5.00 now... 3.75
Ladies' Tans, hand turned, new toe.....	4.00 now... 3.00
Ladies' Tans, in button and lace—Marzluff's.....	3.50 now... 2.75
Ladies' Tans, in cloth top, needle toe.....	3.50 now... 2.50
Ladies' Tans, in lace, needle toe—Ludlow's.....	3.50 now... 2.75
Ladies' Tans, welt, black trimmed.....	3.50 now... 3.00
Ladies' Tans, lace, needle toe.....	2.50 now... 2.00
Ladies' Tans, button.....	3.50 now... 1.80

Boys' and Girls' Tan Shoes go at cost. This stock is all new and this cut price is no dream.

BENNETT & CRAM.

The only Fire Proof thing

on this earth is an insurance policy. Nobody's property is safe from the elements. The hard earned savings of years may be swept away in a few minutes. The shrewdest, most conservative people never run useless risks—they protect their property in every way possible.

Loans placed on real estate **HAYNER & BEERS**, Room 10 Jackman block.

MAILS ARRIVE AND DEPART.

Chicago & Northwestern	Leave For	Arrive From

<tbl_r cells

THE JANESEVILLE GAZETTE

THE OFFICIAL CITY PAPER

Entered at the post office at Janesville, Wis.

as second-class matter

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 77

For business, advertising, etc. call at count-

ing room—two rings.

For news, call the editorial room—three rings.

TERMS OF Subscription.

Daily edition, one year.....\$6.00

Parts of a year, per month.....50

Weekly edition, one year.....1.00

Special Advertising Notice.

We charge full rates for cards of thanks,

obituary poems; financial statements of insur-

ance companies, and all other classes of items,

not considered news.

We publish free marriages, deaths, and obit-

uary notices without poetry; also notices of

church and society meetings.

We publish at half rates church and society

notices of entertainments given for revenue.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

800—Constantine Chlorus, Ro-

man emperor and father of

Constantine the Great,

died.

1471—Thomas a Kempis, quaint

old author, died.

1750—Henry Knox, American

general, secretary of war

under Washington, born in

Boston; died 1806.

1794—Baron Trenck, famous

for his escapes from prison,

guillotined at Paris.

1814—Battle of Lundy's Lane.

1825—George Hunt Pendleton, statesman, born

in Cincinnati; died 1886.

1833—Elliott Fitch Shepard, proprietor of the

New York Mail and Express, born at

Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y.;

died 1893.

1834—Samuel Taylor Coleridge, poet and critic,

died; born 1795.

1840—Louis Bonaparte, third brother of Napo-

leon, died in Leghorn, Italy; born 1778.

1863—General Sam Houston, Texas patriot, at

one time governor of Tennessee and later of

Texas, died at Huntsville, Tex.; born

1793.

1892—Bay City, Mich., partly destroyed by fire;

many persons burned to death and \$1,000,-

000 in property lost.

1894—Rev. J. B. McCullough, well known Meth-

odist preacher and editor, died at Chester

Heights camp, Pennsylvania; born 1823.

THE TWO STANDARDS.

So many side issues are mixed in

with the money controversy, that the

average citizen has trouble in seeing

the point.

The difference between the "pres-

ent currency standard" and the "silver

standard" is plain enough when

fairly presented. At the request of a

prominent Janesville democrat, who

will vote for McKinley and Hobart,

we present the Chicago Tribune's

statement of what the word "stand-

ard" implies. As the Tribune sug-

gests, it is no more or less than the

coin or disk by which values are mea-

sured and which is called a dollar. This

is termed the "unit" of American

money. It is not measured by its

width and thickness or by its circum-

ference, but by its "weight." The dol-

lar of each metal must weigh a certain

number of grains and a fraction of a

grain.

When any one says "a gold dollar"

he simply uses a short term for saying

23 1-5 grains of pure coined gold; or

if a person says "a silver dollar" it is

exactly equivalent to saying 371 1-5

grains of pure coined silver.

Now, if the reader would be

at the trouble of keeping these two

definitions of a gold and silver dollar

in his mind it would wonderfully

clear up the fog which envelopes the

money question. He would com-

prehend at least what the

parties were arguing about.

When they called each other

"gold bugs" or silver bugs" he would

know that it meant that "gold bugs"

preferred 23 1-5 grains of coined gold

as standard money to 371 1-5 grains of

coined silver as standard money,

which the "silver bugs" want. But

if the inquisitive reader should ask

why the "gold bugs" preferred 23 1-5

grain dollars of gold to 371 1-5 grain

dollars of silver, the answer would be

because they are worth under free

coinage nearly twice as much in buy-

ing property as the 371 1-5 grain silver

dollar.

If the same question is put to the

"silver grub" he will reply as do Alt-

gold, Boles, Bland, Blackburn, Tel-

ler, Pennoyer, Matthews, and all the

other populist democrats that the 23

1-5 grain standard gold dollar is a \$2;

that it is worth too much by one-

half; that such a dollar will

buy about double as much

of anything as a 371 1-5 grain dollar of

silver. Therefore, they want to drive

out of circulation the 23 1-5 grain

standard gold dollar and by free coin-

age substitute the 371 1-5 grain cheap

dollar of silver, for the purpose of

transacting the business of this coun-

try.

ALL IN A BUNCH.

In spite of the Sewall repudiation

this last batch of St. Louis convention

has cleared the political atmosphere

and brushed away a good many un-

certainties. The extreme 16 to 1 men

are all grouped together and will all

be beaten together. This is no idle

boast. The republican party clearly

sees the strength of the elements

banned against it, and has set out in-

telligently and resolutely to overcome

them. Whenever the party has been

in its present mood it has

swept the country. Much more de-

pends on this canvass than depended

on those of 1884 and 1892, and the re-

publican party is in far better shape

than it was in either of those years.

Its enemies, of course, know this.

The party will get thousands

of honest money democratic votes in

every important state whether an in-

dependent democratic ticket be put up or not. The brains, wealth, character and campaigning skill of the country are all arrayed on the honest money side. All are directly or indirectly aiding the republican ticket. Thus it is well that the repudiators, communists, anarchists, and cranks of all complexions and castes are in the same camp. The guns which hit any of them will take them all.

One of the effects of free coinage would be a change in express money orders. There are in this country many thousand democrats who remit money to Europe by express to assist relatives. Their ten dollars is now worth its face on the other side, but under a free silver law it will be worth only five dollars. This is a specimen of how free coinage will benefit the wage-earners.

The owners of the productive silver mines of this and other countries could contribute fifteen or twenty million dollars to the campaign fund, and then make untold millions, if the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 could be brought about.

There should be a full attendance at the caucuses next week. Rock county has need for the best men she can send to the state convention, and the Janesville primaries will do much to determine the course to be followed.

The populists wanted something more tangible than the gratitude of Bryan to bank upon. These men never allow their cranky ideas to prevent their taking good care of themselves.

Uncle Sam to the anarchists: "No, thank you boys, once is enough. I allowed you to make a tariff experiment and the result has set me dead against experiments, financial or otherwise."

The great populist auction sale at St. Louis was about the only affair of the kind in the history of this country and every patriot should pray that it retains that unique position.

It begins to look as if Mr. Sewall would be unable to even hold the democratic vote of his own state; also that somebody grossly misrepresented his "putting up" qualities.

To Anxious Parent: Just provide her with an old fashioned lover who wants to hurry up the wedding, and her "new woman" ideas will not prevent her doing the rest.

The disgruntled politicians have missed a point by not organizing a party for the restoration of the original American currency-shells.

The democrats and populists might have waited until they had won some spoils before fussing about them. Then there would be no fuss.

Every time Mr. Cleveland hears "She may have seen better days," he is said to regard it as intended as a personal insult to him.

There are people who insist that it was more a question of price than of principle at the populist convention.

Coxey isn't dead. He was one of the collection of freaks on exhibition at St. Louis.

Miss Columbia seems inclined to be a bicycle girl this summer, and a scrocher at that.

CAKE, ice cream and best of all music, for the small sum of 15 cents Tuesday evening, at the lawn social.

The Heir's Name Through Two Centuries.

Repeated domestic afflictions are telling their tale on the iron constitution of Sir Smith Child, the veteran baronet of Stallington hall, in the Potteries. Sir Smith has lost both his wife, and only son during the last few years, and is now lying in a precarious condition at his house near Blyth Bridge. Sir Smith Child is Mr. Gladstone's senior by one year and for many years he sat as conservative member for north and west Staffordshire successively. The Stallington estate came to him by marriage. His late son also added by his marriage to the acres which will in time pass to the aged baronet's grandson, also Smith Child, who is now a boy of 15. The affection of their family for "Smith" as a Christian name is of very long continuance. There has been at least one Smith Child in every generation for more than two centuries.—London Star.

Arbitration.

In the bright lexicon of diplomacy there's no such word as "arbitrate." There are intrigue, scheme, bribery and coercion—indeed, all arts that play upon the sordid side of men and nations, and that use dark and tortuous secrecy; but to settle an international affair openly in the fair field of intelligent discussion is an innovation that a statesman of the old school regards with suspicion.—Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist.

Complimentary.

Doctor (to patient)—It's a great wonder to me, my dear sir, that you've ever pulled through this illness.

Patient—So it is to me but my wife

would insist upon calling you in.—Exchange.

Deepest Gold Mine.

The deepest gold mine in the world is at Eureka, Cal.; depth, 2,290 feet; deepest silver mine at Carson City, Nev.; depth, 3,300 feet.

BRYAN AND SEWALL

SILVER MEN INDORSE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

Continued from Page 1.

of the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign, we therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, recommend that this convention nominate William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president and Arthur Sewall of Maine for vice president.

A motion to adopt the platform was made. Mr. Hess of Illinois objected and a wordy wrangle followed. It ended in the adoption of the platform.

Mr. Page of Nebraska moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. It prevailed. Gen. Warner said it would be necessary to nominate a candidate, rather than indorse, in order to avoid some of the peculiarities of state ballot laws.

E. E. Little of Kansas nominated William J. Bryan of Nebraska. In his

AST DAYS RACES FULL OF INTEREST

JELL-MATCHED FIELDS AND A FAST TRACK.

Horse Lovers Had Plenty of Close Contests to Stir Their Blood and Loosen Up Their Voices—Meeting Has Been a Success Despite the Rain.

The Janesville trotting meeting came to an end with the races held this afternoon, and a goodly crowd was "in at the death." The meeting has been the best one held here in many respects, and the contests have been satisfactory to the public. The rain of Thursday marred the pleasure of the week, but aside from that, the meeting has progressed without a hitch.

Four races were on the card for today, they being the 2:12 pacing class, the 2:20 trotting class, the 2:28 trotting class and the 2:35 pacing class. In the first race there were ten side-wheelers scheduled to start. They were Ringrose, New Era, Captain W., Bright Light, Almont Bashaw, Hydrogen, Ithuriel, S. G. A., Giles Noyes and Red Leaf. Several of these animals were known to Janesville people, having paced here before.

The Horses Entered.

The 2:20 trotting class card had eleven probable starters enrolled, they being Squeezers, Turquoise, Senator Wilkinson, Nordica, J. T. Hanson, Lady Nutwood, Marve, Virginius, Sam, Medium, Prince and Robert Ryan. Several of these horses had also raced here. Many Janesville people wanted to see Virginius win, as the stout Lake Geneva horse, and is driver, Ed. Sherman, had many friends here.

The third race was the 2:28 trotting class, and there were ten probable starters. They were: Happy Bird, Philander, who won the 2:34 class purse on Tuesday; Ideal, Roseson, Icicle Maid, Maywood, Biwabik, Quintessential, Monte Cristo and Durpee.

The fourth race was for the 2:35 class pacer, and probable starters were Bay Hal, who made an excellent showing in the 2:50 pacing race on Wednesday; Blaze Boy, Silver Leaf, Mary, General Miles, Miss Finley and Majoda, winner of the 2:50 pacing race on Wednesday.

Results at 4:30 O'clock.

The lists of starters and the way the contests stood at 4:30 o'clock, are summarized as follows:

First race 2:12 class, pacing. Purse \$800.
Ringrose, b m, by Penrose, (Gerrity)..... 7 9 5 .
New Era, ch m, by Hambletonian Wilkes, (Warner)..... 8 6 6 .
Bright Light, b m, by Darknight, (Boye)..... 1 4 9 .
Almont Bashaw, b h, by Almont Rogers, (Kenyon)..... 3 7 7 .
Hydrogen, b h, by Nitrogen, (Spence)..... 4 8 4 .
Ithuriel, b h, by Red Wilkes, (Elison)..... 5 3 2 .
S. G. A., br g, by Colona, (Loomis)..... 9 1 1 .
Giles Noyes, br h, by Charles Cafrey, (Pohlmam)..... 2 2 3 .
Red Leaf, ch g, by Woodford Wilkes, (Schuler)..... 6 5 8 .
Time - 2:12½; 2:10½; 2:13½; 2:12½; 0:00.
Second race, 2:20 class trotting. Purse \$800.
Squeezers, b g, by McEwen (Gerrity)..... 1 1 .
Turquoise, b m, by Tarant (G. A. Fuller)..... 6 7 3 .
Senator Wilkinson, br h, by Woodford Wilkes (Himmelmann)..... 3 4 4 .
Nordica, s m, by Wilkesville (Castile), dis.
J. T. Hanson..... 7 6 7 .
Lady Nutwood, b m, by Nutwood (Caturia)..... 4 5 5 .
Sam, Medium, ch h, by Prince Medium (Footh)..... 5 2 2 .
Prince, b h, by Prince Medium (Starts)..... 2 3 6 .
Time - 2:16½; 2:16½; 2:17.

The 2:35 pace and the 2:28 trot were declared off under the rule forbidding the starting of new races after 4 p. m. on the last day of a meeting.

The fact that Virginius was drawn was a disappointment to many.

Happy Jack went a mile without a driver in 2:12½.

MUCH WORK ON THE STREETS

Twenty-Two Men Are Carrying Out Commissioner Watson's Orders

Street Commissioner Watson and men have finished a work of general cleaning up in different parts of the city. In the Fourth ward all the gutters have been cleaned after thoroughly while the same treatment has been given to sections of the Third ward. Today twenty-two men were cleaning up the business portion of the city.

NO SANCTION FOR BICYCLE RACE

Caledonian Society Will Not Apply to the L. A. W. This Year.

The Caledonian Society have decided to pay no attention this year to the sanction of the L. A. W. The bicycle races will be given entirely under the Caledonian Society's management. This move means that the riders who are sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen will be barred, for if they entered it would mean their suspension.

OAT FIELDS FIRED BY LOCOMOTIVES

Farmers North of the City Want Damages From the C. & St. P.

Farmers six miles north of the city on the Milton Junction road, want the C. & St. P. to pay for setting oat field afire. G. C. Chapman was in town today, and says that sparks from a St. Paul engine destroyed nearly three acres of his oats while on the farm of Lawrence Campion like damage was done.

Coal.

Best quality of hard coal, egg and range, \$6.75 per ton; chestnut, \$6.50 per ton. W. H. H. Macloone.

ECHOES OF THE DAY IN TOW

Money to loan. S. D. Grubb. NATIONAL BLEND coffee, 30 cts. lb. Hose are way down at Bort, Bailey & Company's.

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 for Oxford at Richardson Shoe Co's.

Pretty chamber sets at the lowest of prices. Lowell Hardware Co.

You can get everything you want in the crockery line at Lowell's.

One local carriage has carried 320 people in three days, so the races.

Those 90 cent complete screen doors are going like hot cakes. Lowell's.

REV. FRANK D. JACKSON will lead the Y. M. C. A. meeting tomorrow afternoon.

The Bossing stable of horses from Booi, Iowa, was shipped today to Waukesha.

18 POUNDS of sugar for \$1 in place of 17 as stated in our ad. last evening. Bown store.

THE Hill stock farm company shipped their horses to Holton, Kansas, last evening.

THE James Worthington block on East Milwaukee street is being improved with paint.

BAKED trout will be served for lunch tonight at Herman Kath's, 58 South River street.

EVERY tan shoe in our stock—mens or Women's, goes at a reduction. A Richardson Shoe Co.

We have a good second hand top buggy for \$20. Cheap at that price. Lowell Hardware Co.

FIFTY dozen pair misses' fast black ribbed hose, worth 19 cents, at 15 cents. Bort, Bailey & Co.

ALL groceries retailed at wholesale prices for cash, at Vankirk's grocery, No. 12, River street, West side.

OUR tin and furnace department are rushed, speaks well for the class of work we do. Lowell Hardware Co.

We offer fifty dozen pair misses' ribbed fast black Burlington hose, worth 25 cents, for 18 cents. Bort, Bailey & Co.

THE Outing club party will take place at Crystal Springs, next Monday evening. The boat will leave at 5 o'clock sharp.

Fish down in your pockets for \$2.25. Then come down to our store for a warranted lawn mower. Lowell Hardware Co.

THERE is said to be a lively demand for the new coupon tickets on the street railway. The rebate scheme is likely to prove a success.

THE Newsboys and the Rivals will play ball on Bunker Hill tomorrow while the Irish and the Germans will fight it out on Snipe Hill.

ST. ALEXIS Guild will give the second of a series of socials Thursday evening, July 28 at the home of Rev. W. H. Wotton, Madison street.

You can buy Hermsdorff 50 cent hose after today at 33 cents a pair. We have added to our offer of yesterday in the large ad. Bort, Bailey & Co.

If you are fond of wearing low, cool shoes, you should take advantage of the sale of oxfords we are having; \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, takes any of them. A. Richardson Shoe Co.

DELICIOUS National Blend coffee.

If you are going to want any hose for months to come, it will be a wise idea to buy while the prices are mere nothing, you might say. Bort, Bailey & Co.

WALLACE ANDREWS of Magnolia, is making a canvas for the nomination for sheriff on the republican ticket and his friends promise that he will make a good showing in the convention.

We have not had a shoe this summer that pleases the younger ladies as that oxblood, black-trimmed shoe. We are selling many of them. A. Richardson Shoe Company.

THE trade on Pearl White and Vienna brands of flour is increasing every day. No better needed anywhere and besides its made at home. J. M. Shackleton.

THE Dexim mandolin quartette will discourse sweet music at the lawn social, Tuesday evening. If the weather is unfavorable all are invited to adjourn to the house.

THE verdict of every person who uses Pearl White or Vienna flour is that it is the best made for baking. If your grocer does not keep it, get it at the mill. J. M. Shackleton.

BREAD-MAKERS wanting the choicest genuine Minnesota flour made, should try a sack of Hubbard's Superlative, made at Mankato, Minnesota. Always uniform. Sole agents, Van Kirk Grocery Co.

THE best 30¢ coffee—National Blend.

JUST a few days remember, those prices we make on tan shoes, hold good. If you can appreciate well made shoes at cost prices, you won't delay buying. See our ad this evening. Bennett & Cram.

It's the new coffee—National Blend.

CONCERT by Professors Huyle and Peake at Crystal Springs park tomorrow afternoon. Gentlemen 15 cents, ladies 10 cents and children over ten years 10 cents. Steamer Columbia leaves at 2, 3 and 4 p. m. for the park. These prices for Sunday only. Reduced rates for parties over twenty in number during the week.

WORTH 40¢, that 30¢ National Blend.

HENRY SCHULTZ IS FREE AGAIN

In Jail Ten Days Because of a Six Cent Fine and Costs

Henry Schultz, who has been in jail ten days for the non-payment of a fine of six cents and costs of \$27, for forcible entry and unlawful detainment, was discharged this morning by Court Commissioner Prichard.

SAW TWO GOLTERS; THEN WENT BLIND

JANESVILLE CORRESPONDENT MAKES POLITICIANS SMILE.

He Writes to the Times-Herald That He Can Find But Two Democrats In Janesville Who Have Turned Their Backs On the Chicago Nominee.

Politicians laughed when they read in the Times-Herald today this bit of correspondence:

HESITATION AT JANEVILLE.

Janesville, Wis., July 24—A thorough canvass of the city of Janesville reveals the fact that but two democrats have thus far fully determined to bolt the Chicago ticket. They are Professor D. D. Mayne, superintendent of the public schools, who will vote for McKinley and Hobart, and Arthur M. Valentine, one of the proprietors of the Western School of Telegraphy, who declares the platform of the democratic party and declares that he will not support its candidates.

General J. B. Whiting says that he has not yet entirely closed the doors, but he is a life long democrat, and is of the opinion that the best thoughts of the wisest men of the country are necessary before a choice is made. He is opposed to a third ticket, but is not prepared to vote for Bryan and Sewall on the silver issue.

J. P. Baker, druggist; J. L. Croft, teller of the First National bank and Dr. J. B. Whiting, Jr., are among those who are as yet undecided. It is too early in the campaign to ascertain definitely the course some of the prominent democrats will pursue, and they may change their minds before the campaign is over.

Glossing Over of Facts.

The dispatch was written with so manifest a desire to bolster up the Bryan cause in Rock county that its publication in the most influential and widely known sound money paper of the west was a surprise. As everybody who has tested Janesville and Rock county sentiment knows, a list of the democrats here who absolutely refuse to stand by the Chicago convention would be long one. Many who are most determined in their opposition cannot be quoted, for obvious reasons; and many others who will swell the vest pocket vote indicate their sentiments by declarations that "McKinley will carry Wisconsin by 70,000 on the sound money issue."

The opposition to a gold democracy ticket was strengthened in Janesville by the suggestion of honest money democrats that the best way to defeat Bryan was to make no stir, but to cast honest money votes where they would count on election day.

Who The Silver Men Were.

The much-talked-about "growing silver sentiment" is due to several different conditions. One class of people with whom silver is popular is the ambitious, office-seeking politicians who must keep party fences up and machinery running on their hopes are ended. Another class is composed of democrats who would vote the democratic ticket if the platform contained a prohibition clause and the emperor of China was the candidate, and would call it principle, too. Both parties undoubtedly have their shares of this class; thus they are no factor in a political contest, as one offsets the other.

But the extent of the dissatisfaction with the Chicago ticket among broad minded, patriotic democrats—business men and farmers alike—is very great and could not have been overlooked had the writer of the Times-Herald dispatch not been deeply prejudiced.

JONES WON THE MACHINE CASE

George Paulson Ordered to Pay \$132.05 for a Corn Cutter.

W. L. Jones is an agent for the McCormick Harvesting company. He sold George Paulson of Sharon a corn cutting machine which Paulson claimed did not work well. It was proven that Paulson did not work the machine according to instructions. Judge Bennett entered judgement against him for \$132.05 and costs.

HERMSDORFF DAY.

To set aside one business day in the year as Hermsdorff day was a unique scheme of Louis Hermsdorff or his agents in New York, to furnish the people of the United States with the leading dry goods houses in the various cities of the country, with artistic souvenirs, to be given to the public as each merchant may elect, but without any expense whatever to the merchants.

THE Hermsdorff day idea was carried out in many cities last year, when a pretty pen holder and pen was presented as a souvenir, but entirely at Hermsdorff's expense. We had them last year, and distributed them amongst our customers, but made no special day of it. Being Janesville's leading dry goods store, we were, of course, first approached by the Hermsdorff people with the idea.

They provide the leading dry goods houses in the various cities of the country, with artistic souvenirs, to be given to the public as each merchant may elect, but without any expense whatever to the merchants.

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SUMMER FASHIONS.

Color Combinations—Gray and Yellow.
Lace and Gauze Trimmings.

Purple is one of the colors whose various depths of tone combine well, and, this being a purple season, that fact is taken full advantage of in many ways. Green, too, is very fashionable, and green and purple also form a pleasing combination.

Gray and yellow are again seen in companionship, and, like green and black, the association always has a refined and exclusive look. Curiously enough, gray and yellow are not commonly placed in conjunction, by some freak of taste. Perhaps that is one reason why the combination seems so elegant.

Foulard is increasing in favor in Paris, and probably by next summer it will be universally worn here, although as yet lit-



BATISTE GOWN.

tle of it is seen. It is light, cool and pretty and suited to the composition of charming toiletts. Lace is the preferred trimming, with embroidery and all sorts of white accessories. Sometimes plattings of gauze are employed as a trimming; sometimes applications. White is used as much as possible with all varieties of color and fabric. Belts of white satin, collars, vests and cuffs are seen with almost every kind of costume. Ribbons, both white, black and colored, are used to diversify plain bodices.

Plated mousseline de soie forms a part of the fashionable costumes. Sometimes the plaiting is plain; sometimes clusters of plaits alternate with plain or lace filled spaces.

Today's sketch shows a gown of blue and white checked batiste. On either side of the tablier is a panel of white guipure, the tablier and the side breadth of the skirt being joined over the panel by a lacing of black cord. The bodice is fitted at the back, while in front it forms three plaits separated by panels of white guipure. The plaits are laced together with black cord. The plain, close sleeves have full epaulets and are closed from wrist to elbow by lacings of black cord. The collar, belt and shoulder knots are of black satin; the neck and wrist frills of white tulle.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION NOTES.

Capes More and More Frivolous—Silk and Lace Collars.

Tailor made coats are made much shorter, and some of the newest come very little below the waist line. The skirts of cloth dresses are now being frilled inside the hem with silk. If they have not the frill, a silk flounced petticoat is worn matching the lining of the coat or loose jacket.

Capes are growing wider and wider and shorter and shorter. The newest ones have about six inches of opaque material at the top—velvet, brocade or silk, as the case may be—and then a deep frill of lace or chiffon headed by a full ruche of the same goods. The cape is lined with silk of a harmonizing or contrasting color, a



TAFFETA TOILET.

frounce of which is carried to the edge of the chiffon frill. A wide ruche finishes the neck.

Irish crocheted lace is to be worn again. It is a rich, heavy handmade lace resembling guipure, but can easily be imitated in machine made goods.

Colored silk and lace collars embroidered with sequins are worn in preference to the simpler ones seen last summer. Sequins and spangles still prevail in trimmings, appearing in millinery, on gowns and cloaks and in most of the accessories of the toilet. Belts of overlapping sequins, like the scales of a serpent, are seen, and as they are woven of elastic webbing they fit very well.

Basques are very short and are now cut in one with the bodice. They are stiffened, lined with shot or broche silk and have an inch wide ruche of the same material just inside the hem, so that a glimpse of it may be caught at the flutings. Basques are not desirable, except for an ill developed figure which requires a widening effect at the hips. A basque conceals one of the most pleasing lines of graceful shape and divides the form into two sections, which is not artistically satisfactory.

The illustration shows a garden party gown of changeable taffeta in gray and pink, with a pattern of green foliage. The gored skirt is plain. The fitted bodice is covered by alternate applications of white lace insertion and gauze puffings. The corset is plain, a rose with foliage being placed at the left side. The collar and bow are of very light changeable taffeta. The sleeves, which terminate at the elbow, are draped by paste buckles.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Harvest Excursions.

In order to give everyone an opportunity to see the grand crops in the western states and enable the intending settler to secure a home, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. has arranged to run a series of harvest excursions to South and North Dakota and to other states in the west, northwest and southwest on the following dates: July 21, August 4 and 18, September 1, 15, 29 and October 6 and 20 at the low rate of two dollars more than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good for return on any Tuesday or Friday within twentyone days from date of sale. For rates, time of trains and further details apply to any ticket agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

It would be hard to convince a man suffering from bilious colic that his agony is due to a microbe with an unpronounceable name. But one dose of DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure will convince him of its power to afford instant relief. It kills pain. C. D. Stevens.

Low Rate to Freeport.

On account of the races, the Northwestern line will, from July 28 to 31, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Freeport and return at very low rates, good returning until August 1, 1896. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can think of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious liver troubles that follow neglected colds. C. D. Stevens.

Races at Waukesha.

On account of the Waukesha Trotting Association Races, the Northwestern Line will, from July 27 to 31, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Waukesha and return at very low rates, tickets good to return until August 1, 1896, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern & Northwestern Ry.

Eli Hill, Lumber City, Pa., writes: "I have been suffering from piles for twenty-five years and thought my case incurable. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me as a pile cure, so I bought a box and it performed a permanent cure." This is only one of thousands of similar cases. Eczema, sores and skin diseases yield quickly when it is used. C. D. Stevens.

Half Rates to Salt Lake, Utah.

On account of the Annual Convention International Association of Fire Engineers, the Northwestern line, will on August 6 and 7, sell excursion tickets to Salt Lake City and return at one fare, plus \$2, for the round trip. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

When we consider that the intestines are about five times as long as the body, we can realize the intense suffering experienced when they become inflamed. DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure subdues inflammation at once and completely removes the difficulty. C. D. Stevens.

Pass the good word along the line. Piles can be quickly cured without an operation by simply applying DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. C. D. Stevens.

Monona Lake Assembly.

For the Monona Lake Assembly, at Madison, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell excursion tickets at a fare and a third for the round trip from July 20 to 31, inclusive, good for return until August 1. All trains stop at the grounds.

Fast Train For Devil's Lake.

Leaves Janesville 1:05 p. m. every Saturday and arrives at Devil's Lake at 6:30 p. m. Returning leaves Devil's Lake every Monday at 6:16 a. m. and arrives at Janesville at 3:35 a. m. For reduced rate excursion tickets apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

About the Dells of Wisconsin.

Parties of ten or more going to and returning from the Dells of Wisconsin in a body, may make the trip at half fare, with fifty cents added for each person for steamer coupon, any day from June 5 to September 30. Tickets good for three days. Every Friday and Saturday tickets will be sold at a fare and a third with fifty cents added for steamer for round trip, to any number good for return until Monday. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Small in size but great in results, DeWitt's Little Early Risers act gently but thoroughly, curing indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Small pill, safe pill, best pill. C. D. Stevens.

"Wake up, Jacob, day is breaking!" So said DeWitt's Little Early Risers to the man who had taken them to arouse the sluggish liver. C. D. Stevens.

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Instead of one. To live for a purpose.

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They work while we sleep.

Dr. Hobbs Sparaco's Kidney Pills make them strong and healthy, and keep them constantly for our good.

Hard Drinkers and Tobacco Users need these pills, for they are putting an extra labor on their kidneys.

Every poison that goes into the body should come out.



Seems as if consumption always picks out the brightest and best. Fully one-sixth of all the deaths that occur in the world are caused by consumption. Many things were once considered impossible. It would be strange if medical sciences did not make some progress. The telegraph and telephone, the phonograph, the electric light—all were once impossible, and once it was impossible to cure consumption. That was before the time of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Taken according to directions, this standard remedy will cure 98 per cent of all cases of consumption. Consumption is caused and fostered by impurity in the blood. It is cured by purity and richness of the blood—surely, certainly cured by the "Medical Discovery." It builds up solid healthy flesh and vigorous strength.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 16-page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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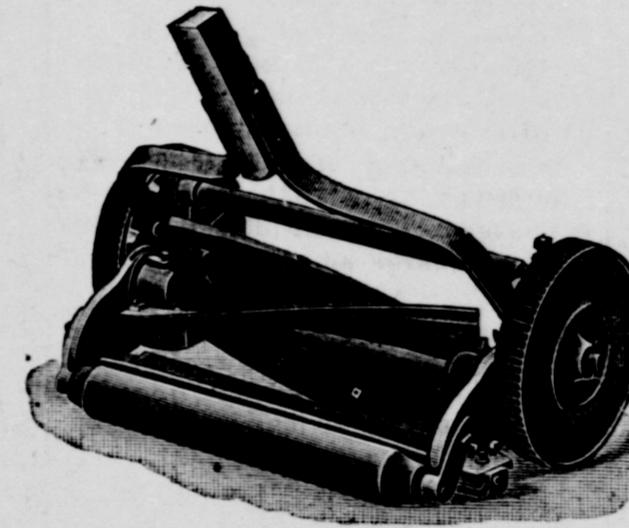


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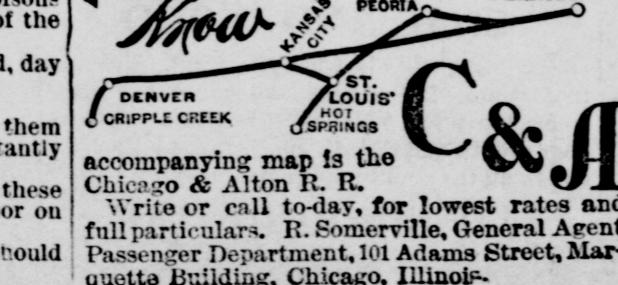
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Look from your door, dear heart, and see
The messengers of morning,
With blue and gold and fleecy fold,

Tis all for you.

Each morn anew,
"With compliments of the author."

The hills of the valley ring
Their bells in shadowy places,

And violets blue, with eyes so true,

Life up their smiling faces.

Tis all for you,

Each spring anew,

"With compliments of the author."

The bald and barren mountain peak,
The moorland's cloak of heather,

The moon's pale light, the solemn night,

The bright or somber weather,

Are all for you,

Each year anew,

"With compliments of the author."

And life, this ever pulsing life,

With issues vast, suspense,

Its earthly fears, its hopes and tears,

And promises of life eternal,

Is all for you,

Each moment new,

"With compliments of the author."

Mary Wood Allen in Womankind.

ON THE PLAINS.

It was before the war. In front of Fort Gibson, a military post, situated on the borders of the Indian Territory, a number of officers were amusing themselves with games, races, shooting and boxing.

Suddenly an Indian mounted upon a splendid stallion was seen galloping toward them along the bank of the Arkansas, close to the edge of the stream. He checked the smoking animal near the group, which soon gathered around him, admiring both horse and horseman. He had caught the beast only two days before upon the prairie, where it was roaming in native wilderness, and he was riding, as he said, toward the settlements in order to barter it for the commodities with which the savage had once been unacquainted, but which now are indispensable to him.

"What! To the settlements?" cried a captain of dragoons named Brown. "You are going to the settlements, Kolibri? What would the people there do with such a noble animal? Come here, Indian. I will buy him of you, but you must first shoot me an antelope from his back without losing your seat. If you can do that, I will give you the half of what you ask and my gun into the bargain."

A smile of mockery played over the Indian's lips as he listened to these conditions. Lose his seat! The thought was an insult.

"Let the longknife," he replied, "ride this mustang only a single time before that skin that is spread out yonder, and if he does not then kiss his mother I will try what I can do upon the skin that covers the live animal."

"Good!" cried the bystanders, and Brown, with a laugh, accepted the Indian's challenge.

The Indian beckoned to one of the soldiers to step forward and directed him to hold the horse's head, while, in spite of his kicking and plunging, he put saddle and bridle upon the animal.

In the meanwhile Brown, who was an excellent horseman, having satisfied himself that everything was in order, grasped the bridle and leaped into the saddle.

The Indian at once set the snorting beast at liberty, and it bounded away like the wind, leaping and plunging as if resolved to unseat its rider. But the bridle was in the hands of a master. It was, in truth, a charming spectacle to see the prudence, firmness and dexterity with which the captain initiated the noble but restive animal into the mysteries of the stable. After its headlong fit had somewhat abated and before he touched it with the spur, he rode it slowly and quietly back and forth across the prairie, and Kolibri watched with admiring satisfaction.

After having ridden the horse around in a wide circle, Captain Brown galloped back toward the spectators and then turned the animal's head suddenly and sharply toward the frame pointed out by the Indian, upon which hung a fresh and still bleeding buffalo skin. A slight elevation of the soil as yet prevented the horse from seeing it, but he, doubtless, scented it, for he stopped short, snorting and stamping, and drew in his finely arched neck. But a horseman like Brown cared but little for the fear of the foaming stallion. A slight touch of the spur sent him leaping furiously forward, and at the third bound he found himself close and directly before the object of his terror.

For a moment a cloud of dust hid man and horse. When it disappeared, Captain Brown was seen as firmly seated in the saddle as ever.

Laughing, he galloped back to his comrades and gave the bridle into the hands of the Indian.

"The savage has acquired a good idea of your horsemanship, captain," said one of the officers. "He was astonished to see you manage the beast so well."

"Yet it is singular," replied Brown, "that so shrewd an Indian does not seem to understand how to anticipate the movements of his horse as well as a white man. All he thinks of is to guide and restrain his beast, to keep his seat and to shoot game from the back of the animal when at full speed, while perhaps at the very moment that he leans to one side for this purpose the horse starts toward the other, and then he is almost sure to be thrown."

"I do not quite comprehend," said the officer, who had but lately been transferred to the distant western regions.

"Well," said Brown, "when, for example, you bend sidewise from the saddle to take aim at any object while riding at full speed and the horse shies toward the other side or leaps backward, it is pretty plain that man and horse must part."

"But how do you explain that? I do not understand!"

A sudden exclamation from Kolibri interrupted this grave dissertation. He was pointing toward the horizon. The

officers had scarcely looked in the direction toward which his arm was extended when the joyous cry, "Buffalo!" echoed from mouth to mouth.

"It is impossible," cried Captain Brown. "By heaven, it can't be! So near, at this season? My horse here, my lad! Glorious! And, in fact, the cloud of dust yonder is almost too thick for a band of traders. What say you to it, Kolibri?"

The warrior had in the meanwhile removed the saddle and bridle from his animal, and before replying he leaped upon its back and gazed attentively across the prairie.

"Speak, Indian, speak! What sees Kolibri?"

"He sees Captain Brown's gun in his wigwam and buffalo meat before sun-down."

"Away, then!" exclaimed Brown, springing quickly into the saddle.

The Indian slackened the bridle to his wild horse, and Captain Brown, who was admirably mounted, spurred closely upon the traces of the chief.

Followed by the remaining officers, they soon reached the herd, which, on perceiving their assailants, at once took to flight. The horses gained upon them, however. Kolibri seemed at first to have selected a fat young cow for his victim, but from a feeling of pride he scorned the easy prey and spurred furiously after the leader of the buffaloes, an enormous bull. By thus aiming at the head of the herd he caused the beasts to disperse in wild confusion over the plain, and the chase became scattered. But in the midst of this disorder Kolibri still pursued the victim that he had selected. He spurred his steed along its flanks, waiting for a favorable opportunity to shoot. Three times he had, Indianwise, refrained, seeking a sure and deadly aim.

The herd now plunged across a marshy spot of ground, and the Indian's horse, although not wearied, had lost somewhat of its wild impetuosity and obeyed more willingly the sure hand of its rider. Dashing through the breaking reeds at the side of the enormous animal, the noble beast found dry and firm soil beneath his feet almost at the same moment that the buffalo extricated itself from the marsh, but on reaching solid ground the latter seemed to have gained new courage. It wheeled suddenly and lowering its shaggy head toward its pursuer it in its turn became the assailant.

This movement determined the chief to shoot. Never had an Indian taken surer aim—never did more agile limbs press the flanks of a noble, wildly rushing steed, when, on the right hand, a second buffalo, which the officers were hunting before them, dashed onward close behind him, but the Indian had an eye for the victim alone. He drew the trigger and pierced the heart of the animal. At that very moment, bending sideways to the right, his steed, already affrighted at the tumult around him, scented the buffalo thundering in his rear. With a start he leaped aside to the left, and the chief was hurled from the saddle upon the horns of the furious animal in the act of passing him.

The next moment Captain Brown reached him, but all was over. Near the dead buffalo lay the pride of the Comanches, his blood mingled with that of his victim.—New York News.

A Lesson In Natural History.

A gilded steer above the cupola on the Exchange building at the stockyards tells the cattlemen which way the wind blows. The steer is a work of art and much admired, and yet it remains a contradiction to the belief that cattle are observers of the habits of cattle.

"What does a steer do when the wind blows hard?" an old plains cattleman was asked.

"He turns his tail to the wind, humps his back and waits for fair weather," answered the plainsman.

"There's a steer that doesn't," said his questioner, pointing to the gilded steer on the cupola, which faced a ten mile an hour wind, disregarding the well known habit of his kind.

"Well, if that ain't so, I'll be beat," said the old cattleman. "But it's just like the market, goes by contraries. Perhaps that's why it faces the wind. But I guess more likely they let the contract for that vane to a tenderfoot who never saw a steer and never was out of the city."

Down in the yards the wind blew from the north, and every steer and cow had its back to the wind and stood humped up, placidly chewing its cud.

The pictures of plains cattle in a storm by Frederic Remington all show the cattle with heads away from the wind, and plainsmen swear to the correctness of Remington's pictures. To be consistent, the gilded steer over the cupola should be reset to do as do his brethren on the plains and in the pens of the stockyards.

As it is he is an annoyance to many of the cattlemen at the yards, who are consistent in all things.—Kansas City Star.

Novel Fire Engine.

A quadricycle, composed of two tandem bicycles arranged side by side, has just been invented in Paris, to serve as a fire engine in cases of emergency. It is worked by four men and is fitted up with the necessary hose pipes and fittings, which occupy the space between the riders. On reaching the scene of action it will be the work of a minute to bring the hose pipes into play on the fire and a jet of water of 30 meters in length and 22 meters in height can be discharged on a building. It is estimated that 18,000 liters of water can be brought into play per hour. This novel machine has the advantage in speed over the present fire engine.—New York Tribune.

Not a Star Convert.

Deacon Jones—So John Carvel is among the converted?

Deacon Brown—Yes, but Carvel is without a past. He won't cut any figure at praise meetings. Really, I don't believe he ever was much of a sinner in all his life.—Boston Transcript.

But how do you explain that? I do not understand!

A sudden exclamation from Kolibri interrupted this grave dissertation. He was pointing toward the horizon. The

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